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## Jacksonville Republican | January 1852

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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JANUARY

# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 15.—No. 48.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1851.

Whole No. 789

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GEANT,

AND

J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 13 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For advertising candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

## LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,  
Attorneys at Law,

AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS  
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.  
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.  
March 3, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,  
Attorney at Law.

RESIDES no political office. He devotes his entire time and energy to the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.  
May 6, 1851.

George C. Whatley,  
Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. July 12.

James A. McCampbell,  
Attorneys at Law.

AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

Office Row—No. 5.  
May, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,  
Attorney at Law.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
Office No. 4, on Office Row.  
March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,  
Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

Office Row—No. 5.  
May, 1851.

William Acken,  
AND  
William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb.

Office of ACKEN, Haralson, and J. HARALSON, Lebanon. De Kalb Co., Ala.  
December 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON, R. W. CORSE,  
THOMASON & CORSE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their care, in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASUNVILLE, Ala., April, 51.

Girard Hewitt,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their care, in the Counties of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.  
April 15, 1851.

**A BILL**  
To promote the prosperity of the people of Alabama, by developing the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and commercial resources of the State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the Three Per Cent. Fund, to be paid out of any unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, to be placed under the control and direction of the Governor of the State, and the Board of Trustees of the University, for the purpose of perfecting a geological survey of the State, the said appropriation to be drawn for in such annual sums as may be necessary for the proper prosecution of the work.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the Three Per Cent. Fund, to be paid out of any unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, to be placed under the control of Oliver H. Prince as President, Eli S. Thornton, Alexander C. Carleton, Nathan B. Whitfield, George W. Gaines, E. Adair, and John W. Smith, Commissioners, for the purpose of removing obstacles in the navigation of the Tombigbee River, between McGraw's Shoals and Damocles, and that the amount aforesaid shall be drawn for in such sums as the majority of said Commissioners shall order and direct. The said work to be done by contract, after the same shall have been duly advertised for, and in all instances proper bonds for the fulfillment of the contract to be duly executed.

Sec. 3. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the Three Per Cent. Fund, to be paid out of any unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, to be subscribed to the construction of the rail road running from a point at or near Gadsden on the Coosa, to the Tennessee River, in the following manner: when ten miles of the road shall be completely graded, fifty thousand dollars shall be subscribed and paid, and satisfactory evidence of that fact produced, and so on for each successive ten miles, until the said aggregate sum of two hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed. These sums to be paid over to the Tennessee and Coosa Rail Road Company, under the direction of the Governor; and the State to receive certificates of stock in said road, in proportion to its subscription; but in no wise to be come liable for any of the indebtedness of said company.

Sec. 4. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized to endorse the Bonds of the "Memphis and Charleston Rail Road Company," the "Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company," the "Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company," and the "Montgomery and Mobile Rail Road Company"—each for five hundred thousand dollars, as follows: when either of said companies shall have constructed thirty miles of road, complete and ready for the iron, then the bonds of the company, to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall be endorsed by the Governor, under the seal of the State, and so on for the next thirty miles.

Sec. 5. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized to endorse the Bonds of the "Memphis and Charleston Rail Road Company," the "Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company," the "Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company," and the "Montgomery and Mobile Rail Road Company"—each for five hundred thousand dollars, as follows: when either of said companies shall have constructed thirty miles of road, complete and ready for the iron, then the bonds of the company, to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall be endorsed by the Governor, under the seal of the State, and so on for the next thirty miles.

Sec. 6. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized to endorse the Bonds of the "Memphis and Charleston Rail Road Company," the "Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company," the "Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company," and the "Montgomery and Mobile Rail Road Company"—each for five hundred thousand dollars, as follows: when either of said companies shall have constructed thirty miles of road, complete and ready for the iron, then the bonds of the company, to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall be endorsed by the Governor, under the seal of the State, and so on for the next thirty miles.

Sec. 7. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized to endorse the Bonds of the "Memphis and Charleston Rail Road Company," the "Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company," the "Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company," and the "Montgomery and Mobile Rail Road Company"—each for five hundred thousand dollars, as follows: when either of said companies shall have constructed thirty miles of road, complete and ready for the iron, then the bonds of the company, to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall be endorsed by the Governor, under the seal of the State, and so on for the next thirty miles.

Sec. 8. Be it enacted, &c., That to secure the State against all loss arising from such endorsement, it is hereby declared that as soon as any endorsement is made by virtue of the foregoing section, for either of the companies mentioned therein, then from that moment there shall be, and is hereby declared to be, a statutory lien, by force of this act upon the road of such company, so receiving the endorsement aforesaid, together with all the property of said company, real or personal, in possession as well as in expectancy; as also upon all its rights of action at law, as well as in equity. And it is hereby declared

to be the duty of such companies receiving the endorsement aforesaid, to furnish the Governor, at stated periods, certificates showing the periodical payment of the interest provided for by said bonds. And in case any default shall be made in the payment of the interest due upon said bonds on their principal amount, when the same shall be come due, the Governor of the State is hereby directed, for the purpose of securing the State, to enforce the lien given by this statute, by taking possession of all the property, and rights of property, herein enumerated, and belonging to such defaulting company; and having advertised in at least two newspapers in this State, and by such other means as he may deem best, giving at least ninety days' notice, to sell the same, or so much of the same as may be necessary, at public outcry, upon such terms and conditions as may be conducive to the interest of the State. And it is further provided, That at such sale the State, through the Governor, may bid for the said property an amount not exceeding the whole liability of the State by reason of the endorsement aforesaid, should it become necessary for the protection of the interest of the State.

Sec. 9. Be it enacted, &c., That for a further security to the State, such companies as may receive the endorsement of bonds herein provided for, are hereby required to set apart from the annual earnings of so much of the road as is represented by the endorsed bonds, and for the completion of which said endorsement was made, a per cent, equal to the interest which is payable on said bonds for the payment of said interest, together with the further sum of two per cent. per annum, to create a sinking fund to secure the ultimate redemption of said bonds.

Sec. 10. Be it enacted, &c., That the bonds provided for by this act, to be endorsed as aforesaid, shall not have more than twenty years to run from the date thereof, and to draw a rate of interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, conditioned that they may be renewed, if it should be desired by the State, for a period of twenty years from their maturity.

Sec. 11. Be it enacted, &c., That the charters of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company, the Girard and Mobile Rail Road Company, the Alabama and Mobile Rail Road Company, are amended as to permit the said companies, if they should deem it expedient to unite with the Montgomery and Mobile Rail Road Company, at such point or points of junction on the main trunk leading to the city of Mobile as they may desire; and the Alabama and Mobile Company may unite at any convenient point with the Girard and Mobile Company, on its road leading to said trunk; and the said Companies may consolidate their charters and change their names, giving public notice thereof for at least thirty days, and with the consent of their stockholders, transfer their property and subscriptions to each other as they may agree: *Provided*, That such consolidation and transfer shall not impair the rights of pre-existing liens or liabilities. And it is further provided, That the proceeds of the bonds to be endorsed for the Montgomery and Mobile Rail Road Company shall be expended below the point of junction where the Girard and Mobile Rail Road Company would connect therewith, at or near Greenville, in Butler county; and the rates of charges on the main line of road shall be always proportionate and without regard to the destination of travel or produce; nor shall any preference be given in the conduct of the business of the road in carrying the travel or produce destined to any branch of said road.

A DREAMER'S SOLILOQUY.—I would be a comfortable thing if I knew where I was bound for. Upstreet's got mixed with downstreet, and there is no such thing as cross street at all. The moon is crossed, and keeps winking and splinking as if she had her eyes full of Macheboey.

Now what am I to do? I stand still there in a very pleasant place of going to sleep standing. If I go to stir, hang me if I know which way I am travelling.

"I remember," says the celebrated Wesley, "hearing my father say to my mother, 'How could you have the patience to tell that blockhead the same thing twenty times over?' 'Why,' said she, 'if I had told him but nineteen times I should have lost all my labor.'"

The New York Herald has the following amusing article on Foote:

GEN. FOOTE AND THE COMPROMISES.—General Foote, the celebrated Senator from Mississippi, is a very extraordinary sort of a man, after a fashion. He is like a ship, with a vast amount of sail, and a small allowance of ballast. Under a stiff breeze he drifts before the wind, utterly unmanageable, or is laid upon his beam ends. He is entitled to considerable credit for his efforts in the Senate in behalf of the compromise measures. The late results in Mississippi in favor of the Union have given him a favorable reputation throughout the country. But in doing a good thing, he overdoes it. It is "Monument Tonson come again," till the affair becomes a joke, and the joke becomes a bore. A prudent man, a man guided by the elementary principles of common sense, would have been satisfied, as a Senator, with the results of the late elections, as conclusive of the complete ratification of the compromise. He comes back to the senate to fight the battle all over again. He likes it, just like the old fellow of the "Deserted Village," who "Shouldered his crutch and showed how he'd be woe."

Like Webb, of the Courier, Gen. Foote is in hot water. The latter is in hot water, and the latter the better. He is a Thompsonian steam doctor, and *salutem salutis*, he enforces his practice without mercy upon his patients.

His late experiment is his resolution introduced into the Senate endorsing the compromises. The proposition is patriotic, no doubt, but it is ridiculous in the Senate, and has the suspicious appearance of the cat in the meal tub. We to him who attempts to make political capital by reviving the slavery agitation in the Senate. Now, we think that this experiment of Gen. Foote is transparent. It is a desperate expedient to break up the old democratic party, and substitute the Union party in its place, with such men as General Foote, and Messrs. Tomlinson and Stephens, at the head of it. Very modest, but very absurd. It will not do.

The Union party has finished its work. It has saved the Union. The next thing is to save the spoils—the fifty millions a year of the treasury, all of it—*with* all the pickings and stealings—think of that. The two parties are reorganizing. A great power is at work, greater than steam power. It is the "cohesive power of public plunder." It sticks and draws like the "poor man's plaster." The ancient Greeks and Romans had no such political catapasm. Gen. Foote is a whig, or a democrat, or nothing. Messrs. Tomlinson and Stephens, before six months are over, will probably find out that they are whigs, and will co-operate with Seward and Thurlow Weed in support of Gen. Scott. And if Gen. Foote expects to get back to the Senate as a Union party man, he will find himself off in the short run. He will be left out. He is working hard to accomplish his own defeat. He will do it, unless some confidential friend will kindly undertake to hold him. Patriotism always commands a premium; but there is danger of running the thing in to the ground." Think of that.

A BIRD LUMP.—A California correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes from San Francisco as follows, under the date of October 11th:

"A few days since I had the pleasure of meeting with a miner just down from the mines, who, with three others, had been fortunate in taking out the enormous sum of \$25,000 in three days, from a place called 'Yankee Slide' on the American river. He told me that nature had changed the course of the river at that point, and after working three weeks in removing the dirt which had then been washed into the original bed of the river they succeeded in finding one lump of pure gold weighing two hundred and eighty two ounces, which with other small pieces, they collected, in all, within three days time, the sum as before named, of thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty dollars."

Four useful Maxims.  
1. Never regret what is irrevocably lost.  
2. Never expose your disappointments to the world.  
3. Never complain of being ill-used.  
4. Always speak well of your friends, but of your enemies speak neither good nor evil.

## Fast Eating.

A writer, in a late number of the *Phrenological Journal*, upon the application of epicurean philosophy, concludes as follows:

Sometimes, when I see men bolting down their food in such hot haste, I feel like exclaiming—What a pity, that man, who ought to be the wisest of God's creatures, should thus violate every dictate of wisdom and organic law, and poison his system by suffering, until he becomes a poor, broken-hearted dyspeptic.

Let your present sufferings teach you how to eat in future; or if you are too idiotic to learn, sin and suffer on, and be miserable still; and let it be for ever remembered that no man does or can suffer, until or unless he has sinned.

"But," it is objected, "I have tried my utmost to refrain from fast eating, and find myself unable to do so." Then try the rule involved in this article. You mistake, by supposing that you are to restrain this gourmandizing propensity by force of will. You take the wrong means. This so desirable end is to be attained, first, by dismissing all thoughts of business from your mind, when you sit down to table, sitting down just to enjoy the luxury of the present hour, dismissing every thing else, put yourself into a calm state, and, stopping short, eat not a mouthful until your hurried fever has cooled down.

You do not feed your horses when in a period of excitement; then why feed yourself when over-excited either by business or muscular labor? Cool off first, if it takes you an hour; then begin by taking small mouthfuls, the size only of a bean or chestnut, and smacking your lips over the flavor, and tasting how good it is, and stopping to enjoy each mouthful; and this rich taste of your food will of itself draw off your mind from your business haste; whereas, if you sit down in your hurried state of mind, and do not direct your attention to flavor, no earthly power can prevent your eating too fast.

This rule inadvertently, but effectually, contains another to prevent over eating, namely, to eat as soon as your food has lost its rich, fine, luscious flavor; that is, as soon as you have to coax an appetite, by putting on rich gravies, condiments, &c.; a rule directly in the teeth of that very bad dictate of eating pastries, pies, rich puddings, &c. Lastly, always begin your meals on the delicatest articles; partly because, after appetite has been once excited, to break it by rich food is doubly bad; and on account of the food and, secondly, because of its being eaten when the stomach is already over-burdened; a remark which must strike the common sense of every one who reads this scarce article, at least an article seldom brought to the table.

Genius of Thought.  
He who makes an idol of his interest will make a martyr of his integrity.

Cultivate your own heart as much as you can; and what comes of it, remember that shall be also reap. A man has no more right to say of an unwell thing, than to act on it; no more right to say a rude thing to another, than to knock him down.

Wit loses its respect with the aged, when seen in company with malice; and to smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast, is to become a principal in the mischief.

The following and truthful passage occurs in one of the *Poetical Dramas* by— "There is much goodness in the world, although at a superficial glance one is disposed to doubt it. What is laid is noised abroad, is echoed back from side to side, and newspapers and the social circles find much to say about it; whilst what is good goes at best like sunshine quietly through the world."

The New Search for Sir John Franklin.—Lord John Russell has contributed \$500 towards the expenses of Lieut. Pim's expedition to the Polar sea, in search of Sir John Franklin. Lord Palmerston was reported to have borne the whole expenses to the party as far as St. Petersburg, to which point Lieut. Pim was accompanied by a Government messenger and it was reported that despatches had been received, promising the imperial assistance to Lieut. Pim. The search was intended to be prosecuted North and East of Bhering's straits.

GRAVITATION has, amid all her immensity, wrought no such lovely work as when she rounded a tear.

## Beautiful Extract.

It is seldom we meet with so sweet a sentiment, illustrated in so appropriate a figure, and expressed in such beautiful language, as the following:

CHARITY.—Night had kissed the young rose, and it bent softly to sleep. Stars shone, and pure dew-drops hung upon its blushing bosom, and watched its sweetest slumbers. Morning came, with its dancing breezes, and they whispered to the young rose, and it awoke joyous and smiling. Lightly it danced to and fro in all the loveliness of health and youthful innocence. Then came the ardent sun-god sweeping from the east, and he smote the young rose with his scorching rays, and it faded. Deserted and almost heart broken, it dropped to the dust in loneliness and despair. Now the gentle breeze, which had been caressing over the sea, pushing on the hazy-bound bark, sweeping over the hill and dale, by the neat cottage and still brook, turning the old mill, fanning the curls of innocent childhood, came tripping along on her errand of mercy and love; and when she saw the young rose she hastened to kiss it, and fondly bathed its forehead in cool, refreshing showers; and the young rose revived, looked up, and smiled in gratitude to the kind breeze; but she hurried quickly away; her generous task was performed, yet not without reward—for she soon perceived that a delicious fragrance had been poured on her wings by the grateful rose; and the kind breeze was glad in heart, and went away singing through the trees. Thus, real, true charity, like the breeze, gathers fragrance from the drooping flowers it refreshes, and unconsciously reaps a reward in the performances of its offices of kindness, which steals upon the heart, like rich perfume, to bless and cheer.

The New York Day Book calls the trial of Hanaway, one of the Christiana rioters, a "legal farce." It says: "The termination brings disappointment to no one. As every one expected from the beginning, he has been declared not guilty, and all the other indictments have been abandoned. No body ever was foolish enough to believe that rioters in any affray rising out of the fugitive slave law could be brought to justice. There is a concerted determination on a part of a large portion of the public to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the execution of their duty, and to shield from justice all who may be engaged in offering resistance. They have lawyers, witnesses and judges enlisted on their side; juries are made up from their numbers; they have all necessary funds at their fingers' ends; and the only possible chance for disappointment lies in the bare possibility that they may occasionally be thwarted in their aims."

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—From statistics published in the American Almanac, we learn that there are in the United States two hundred and sixteen colleges and professional schools. Of this number, 120 are colleges proper, 43 theological, 17 law, and 37 medical schools. Out of the aggregate, Pennsylvania has 21, consisting of 4 colleges, 7 theological, 2 law and 4 medical schools. The number of volumes contained in the libraries of the colleges, exclusive of those of the professional schools, is, as far as estimated from imperfect returns \$1,800. Of the colleges enumerated, 13 are marked as being under the direction of the Baptists, 8 under control of the Episcopalians, 13 belong to the Methodists, and 11 to the Roman Catholic Church. As regards the remainder, the prevailing religions influence those in the New England States is said to be Congregationalist, and that of most of the others Presbyterianism.

Gen. Cary, the Temperance Lecturer, is reported in the Cincinnati Nonpareil as follows, speaking of distilleries about Cincinnati: "He said that a good Methodist owns a distillery that turns out forty barrels a day, and the old man takes up his hymn book every day and sings—  
"Come thou fount of every blessing," [roars of laughter] and as he looks at his prolific fount he doubtless sings with much truth,  
"Streams of mercy never ceasing."

Don't you think my execution of Othello a capital performance? It is in my line, is it not? asked an eminent tragedian of Cooke. "Why yes, replied the provoking punster, 'all executions may be considered capital performances; and your performance of Othello is certainly one of that class, for you executed him, in your line, so effectually that as soon as you lay hands upon him, he is no more.'—Downs."

## FROM PICKETT'S HISTORY OF ALA.]

**Battle of the Horse-Shoe.**—Weatherford Surchers himself at Fort Jackson.

LEAVING a guard at Fort Williams, Gen. Jackson put his army, which consisted of two thousand men, upon the march. He opened a passage across the ridge which divides the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and, in three days, advanced to the immediate neighborhood of the enemy.

Chocologee Litalabee—the *Horse-Shoe*—where the Red Sticks had assembled, to make a desperate defence, was admirably adapted by nature for security, if well guarded, but equally for destruction, if not well defended. About one hundred acres of land was bordered by the Tallapoosa river, forming a peninsula. Across the neck of the bend, the Red Sticks had a breast-work of logs, so arranged as to expose assailants to a cross fire. The houses of the village stood upon some low grounds, at the bottom of the bend, where hundreds of canoes were tied to the banks of the river. The warriors of Milledge, Oefuske, Okchoie, Enfulahatche, New-Yauca, Hickory Ground and Fish Pond towns, had concentrated upon the remarkable peninsula. General Coffee, with a large body of mounted men, and the friendly Indians, forded the Tallapoosa, two miles below the breast-work, and, having gained the eastern side, extended his lines for a great distance, so as to encompass the bend. As soon as Jackson saw, from signals which were made, that Coffee had taken his position, he marched the remainder of his force towards the breast-work, planted two pieces of artillery, eighty yards distant from the nearest part of the Indians' defence, and, at ten o'clock in the morning, began to open them upon the enemy. These pieces, accompanied by occasional discharges from the muskets and rifles, effected but little. In the meanwhile, the Cherokees, under Coffee, swimming the river, took possession of the canoes and, returning with them to the opposite bank, they were presently fitted with friendly Indians and Americans, the latter headed by Colonel Morgan and Captain Russell. They reached the town, and wrapped it in flames—Jackson then ordered his troops to storm the breast-work behind which all the warriors had posted themselves. A short contest was maintained at the port-holes, but presently the impetuous Americans mounted the breast-work, and, dyeing the huge logs with their blood and that of the enemy, they finally, after a most desperate struggle, became masters of the interior. The Red Sticks, now assailed in front by Jackson, who had taken possession of their breast-work, and attacked from behind by a portion of Coffee's troops, who had just completed the conflagration of their village, fought under great disadvantages. However, none of them begged for quarter, but every one sold his life at the dearest rate. After a long fight, many of them fled and attempted to swim the river, but were killed on all sides by the unerring rifles of the Tennesseans. Others screened themselves behind tree-tops and thick piles of timber. Being desirous not to destroy this brave race, Jackson sent a messenger towards them, who assured them of the clemency of the general, provided they would surrender. They answered by discharges from their guns and shouts of defiance. The artillery was then ineffectually brought to bear upon them. The Americans then applied fire to their retreat, which soon forced them to fly, and, as they ran, they were killed by American guns. It was late in the evening before the dreadful battle ended. The Red Sticks numbered about one thousand and fifty, and of that number, five hundred and fifty-seven were found dead on the peninsula. As many were killed in the river, by Coffee's troops, while they were endeavoring to swim over, it may safely be stated not more than two hundred survived. Some of them long afterwards suffered with the most grievous wounds. Manowa, one of the bravest Chiefs that ever lived, was literally shot to pieces. He fought as long as he could.—He saved himself by jumping into the river, where the water was four feet deep. He held to a root, and thus kept himself beneath the waves, breathing through the long joint of a cane, one end of which he held in his mouth, and while the other end came above the surface of the water. When night set in, the brave Manowa rose from his watery bed, and made his way to the forest, bleeding from many



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**JOB PRINTING,**  
OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
—SUCH AS—  
Pamphlets, Hand Bills,  
Circulars, Legal Blanks,  
Business Cards,  
Visiting Cards, Address Cards,  
&c., &c., neatly and expeditiously ex-  
ecuted at the office of the "Enterprise,"  
Savannah, Alabama.  
Orders respectfully solicited.

**JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.**  
THE undersigned having  
taken the Tavern recently  
occupied by A. Cantrell,  
on the south-east corner of the public  
square in Jacksonville, which he  
is prepared for the accommoda-  
tion of regular boarders and  
transient customers. It is his pur-  
pose, that his table shall at all times  
be supplied with the best that the  
country affords. His stables shall  
also have an abundant supply of  
provision, and be provided with  
prompt and attentive orders. No  
effort or expense shall be spared  
on his part for the comfort and con-  
venience of his customers, and to  
render his house worthy of exten-  
sive patronage.  
C. SUBLETTE.  
Oct. 14, 1851.

**LAND AND STOCK**  
**FOR SALE.**  
THE undersigned  
will dispose of  
his valuable tract  
of land, well improved; improve-  
ments in good order; containing  
Two Hundred Acres, more or less,  
lying on the Tallapoosa River, in  
Benton county, ten miles from Ar-  
baccochee, and ten miles from Rob-  
inson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's  
Tools, one hundred Barrels of corn,  
Stock Hogs, cattle and Sheep.  
Call and see before you lose a first  
rate bargain.

**HIRAM BAIRD.**  
September 16, 1851.—4t.  
**John H. Crawford,**  
HAS removed his shop to  
Brock's new building, one  
door South of Cross Office,  
where he is prepared to furnish the public  
with every article in his line, put up in the  
most elegant, durable and fashionable  
style.  
All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Ta-  
bles, of all kinds, single, or in sets; Con-  
taining Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every  
article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be fur-  
nished upon the shortest notice.  
All repairs shall be neatly done.  
Send in your orders.  
April 22.

**Cabinet Making.**  
**Chapman R. Lester.**  
IS prepared to execute all  
work in cabinet making, and  
to furnish the public with every  
article in his line, put up in the  
most elegant, durable and fashionable  
style. He has a large stock of  
materials, and is prepared to  
execute all orders upon the  
shortest notice.  
Send in your orders.  
April 22.

**WASHINGTON HALL.**  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
THE undersigned, anxious to render  
the above establishment every way ac-  
commodated, has recently made  
many alterations in the house,  
with a view to the promotion of the  
interest of those who may favor him with  
their patronage. Mr. Geo. B. Franklin, Secre-  
tary of the United States, and late of the  
State of Georgia, and Mr. J. M. Turner,  
late of the State of Georgia, are now  
residing in the hall. It is his  
intention to serve neither customer nor  
patron in a more satisfactory manner  
than he has heretofore done.  
JAMES LAYD, Proprietor.  
Geo. B. Franklin, Secy.  
N. B. The above house will always fur-  
nish dinner to the passengers from March  
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April 15, 1851.

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The gentleman should be well  
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**ROME DIRECTORY.**  
**Watch, Clock**  
**JEWELRY STORE.**  
MIL. F. S. WOOD, has just re-  
ceived a fine assortment of Gold  
and Silver Watches of every grade  
and price. Also, an assortment  
of CLOCKS, which will positively  
be sold at such prices as must induce  
every one to buy.  
He can say that a better and more extensive  
assortment of JEWELRY, has never been  
exhibited in this city; and he feels that if it  
be examined and priced, the inducements to pur-  
chase, will be irresistible.  
Repairing done promptly and neatly.  
March 11, 1851.—1y.

**J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALBROOK,**  
**OSGOOD, ALBROOK & Co.,**  
No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.,  
DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of  
all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a  
general assortment for Ladies and gentle-  
men. Books, Stationary and Fancy Sta-  
tionery—Music, PIANO FORTES,  
&c. &c. All orders for Boots promptly  
filled.  
April 15, 1y.

**NEW SPRING**  
**GOODS.**  
THE subscribers have just received a  
splendid Stock of New Style Spring  
Goods, which were bought low for cash,  
and will be sold for a small profit—our  
assortment of Spring dress Goods is large  
and well selected, and we think will please  
any who may favor us with call.  
BURNS & MURRAY.  
April 15, 1y.

**BLACK & COBB,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots,  
Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware  
and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.  
A large Stock of Groceries always on  
hand, at the lowest cash prices.  
Store under the Hillman House near the  
Depot, Rome, Ga.  
April 15, 1y.

**STEVENSON & DUNAN,**  
HAVE located near the Rail Road De-  
pot, in the new Brick Building, a few  
doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are  
receiving a large  
Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods.  
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery,  
Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs,  
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope  
that our friends and the public generally  
will favor us with a call.  
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1y.

**BATTEY,**  
Dentist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large  
Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chem-  
icals of WARRINGTON PRIPPY.  
Also, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sash  
Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgi-  
cal and Dental Instruments &c.  
Cardinal Seed, Onion Sets, Northern  
Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass  
and Millet to their appropriate seasons.  
Sand Plaster, Gypsum and ground Bones.  
Merchandise supplied on very liberal terms.  
April 15, 1y.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY.**  
**J. G. McKEITH.**  
KEEPS constantly on hand a good  
Stock of WATCHES and JEW-  
ELRY of the latest patterns and finest  
quality.  
All kinds of repairing done to order,  
and goods and work warranted.  
Depot Square, East side of Broad  
St. Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y

**Carriage Making Business.**  
THE undersigned is constantly  
engaged in the manufacture of  
Carriages, Hackways, Broughams,  
&c., and will also make or repair  
any other kind of carriage, in the most  
durable manner and at low  
prices.  
He keeps constantly employed  
a large number of superior work-  
men than usual in the city.  
WILLIAM WINTERS.  
His shop is on the west side of  
Broad Street, Rome, Ga.  
March 11, 1851. 1y

**John M. Roberts.**  
HAS just received a large  
assortment of Gold and Silver  
Watches of every grade and price.  
Also, an assortment of CLOCKS,  
which will positively be sold at such  
prices as must induce every one to  
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He can say that a better and more  
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Repairing done promptly and neatly.  
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**Sloan & Hawkins.**  
Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.  
TAKE pleasure in announcing to  
their friends and the public generally,  
that they may be found at their old Stand  
(the second brick building) after crossing  
the river, where they are now receiving  
their Spring and Summer Goods, compris-  
ing a well selected Stock of Dry Goods,  
Groceries and Hardware.  
Recollect the second Brick build-  
ing after crossing the River.  
Rome, Ga., April 15, 1y.

**Fall and Winter Goods**  
**AT ROME, GA.**  
THE subscriber is constantly re-  
ceiving a fresh supply of FALL  
AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which he  
will sell at small advance on the  
Importers and Manufacturers prices.  
Persons visiting Rome to buy  
Goods will save money by calling  
(before they make their purchases)  
on  
A. J. MURRAY.  
Opposite Choice Hotel.  
October 7, 1851.

**SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.**  
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Sad-  
dlery, Carriage Trappings, &c. &c.  
Country Produce, on exchange. Old  
stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.  
A LOT of Superior FLOUR from the Atlanta  
Mill just received, and for sale by  
SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.  
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

**Francis M. Allen.**  
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods  
and Groceries.  
KEEPS on hand, Salt Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses,  
Honey, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c. &c.  
West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.  
March 11, 1851.—1y.

**HISTORY OF ALABAMA**  
**AND INCIDENTS OF**  
**GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI.**  
FROM the earliest period to the  
present—12 vols.—price \$3.00—illustrated  
with beautiful engravings.  
Mr. E. L. Woodward, of Jack-  
sonville, is my Agent for the sale  
of this work, for the counties of  
Benton and Cherokee. He has  
now on hand a large supply.  
A. J. PICKETT.  
October 21, 1851.

**Hoke & ABERNATHY,**  
ARE receiving their  
Winter Stock of Goods,  
embracing a very general assort-  
ment of  
**DRY GOODS.**  
Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,  
Hats and Caps; Sugar and Coffee,  
Blacksmith's Tools, Carriage Trim-  
mings, Rifle Guns, Sash and Upper  
Leather, Looking Glasses, Drugs and  
Medicines, Books and Stationery—  
in short, almost every article that is  
called for, which they have pur-  
chased low, and offer at a very low  
advance.  
Oct. 7, 1851.—4t

**Walker & Pettit.**  
Are now receiving their stock of  
WINTER GOODS, which consists  
of a general assortment of  
Dry Goods and Clothing of the latest  
styles, and also hats and cap-  
s, shoes and boots, saddles and brid-  
les, and every article that is called  
for, and which they have purchased  
at low prices, and offer at a very low  
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Oct. 7, 1851.—4t

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Dry Goods and Clothing of the latest  
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**WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1851.**  
**John H. Murphy's**  
Fire-proof Cotton Warehouse and Close  
Storage.  
General Agency and Commission Business.  
THE subscriber takes pleasure in re-  
turning his thanks to his old cus-  
tomers, and the public generally, for the  
liberal patronage received during the many years  
he has been engaged in the Cotton Warehouse  
and Commission Business in this city, and by his  
usual strict attention to all business matters con-  
nected to his care, trusts to merit a continuance  
of the same.  
This season he is building a new brick COT-  
TON WAREHOUSE, strictly Fire-proof, on  
Bibb street, opposite to his present warehouse,  
the capacity of holding heavy Cotton and Bales of  
Cotton, all under cover, which with his present  
Warehouse, will enable him to put under cover  
from weather about  
TWENTY THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON.  
He desires to show a set of Cotton  
Warehouses, &c., that will not be surpassed  
by any in the South. The two Warehouses being  
separate and apart from each other the risk  
of one hundred feet, those who have large crops  
and do not wish to insure against fire, can divide  
their risk, by having half the crop  
stored in each Warehouse. His Warehouse  
being situated in the business part of the city,  
affords facilities and convenience both to the  
planter and the merchant, and he is prepared  
to receive Cotton not equalled by any other Warehouse  
in the city—particularly in time of frost, and  
bad weather generally.  
Believing it to be the best market for the  
planter to sell their Cotton, he will give his  
personal attention to all Cotton placed  
with him for sale. At the same time will make  
liberal cash advances to those who prefer ship-  
ping their cotton to his Goods in Mobile and  
New Orleans. He also calls the attention of  
those who wish to choose articles of RAISING  
AND ROPE to his large stock, being all main-  
tained to order and warranted.

**JOHN H. MURPHY.**  
Macon, Ala. October 11, 1851.  
**PRO BONO PUBLICO**  
**McMichael & Reinhardt.**  
HAVE established a  
LIVE STOCK  
in the Town of Jacksonville, on the  
East side of the public square, and  
adjoining to Cantrell's Tavern Lot.  
They will keep constantly on hand,  
Liberal cash advances to those who prefer ship-  
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**Jacksonville Male Academy.**  
THE next session of the above  
named institution will com-  
mence on the 19th day of January  
next, under the superintendence  
of Mr. William Hall, who comes  
well recommended as a competent  
teacher, and good disciplinarian.  
WILLIAM L. TERRY,  
Dec. 16, '51 Secy.

**MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,**  
28.  
ROBERT C. RODGERS,  
Defendant in Attachment, and Jas.  
P. VANN, Garnishee.  
Cause pending in the Circuit Court  
for Cherokee county, in the State  
of Alabama.

AT a term of said court, began  
and held on the first Monday  
of October, A. D. 1851, and on the  
sixth day of October, 1851, the fol-  
lowing proceedings were had in the  
above entitled cause, to-wit: the  
said James P. Vann, Garnishee, filed  
his answer, stating among other  
things, that on the 7th day of April,  
1851, he gave his promissory note  
to said defendant, Rodgers, for  
three hundred and eighty dollars,  
due three days after its date—and  
that before making answer, he was  
notified by one William Wood, of  
the county of Floyd, in the State  
of Georgia, that the said note was  
transferred to him, (said Wood.)  
It is thereupon ordered by the court  
that publication be made in the  
Jacksonville Republican, a news-  
paper published in the Town of  
Jacksonville, in the county of Ben-  
ton, in the State of Alabama, re-  
quiring the said Wood to be and  
appear before this court, at the next  
term thereof, to be held on the second  
Monday after the fourth Mon-  
day of March next, and contest  
with said plaintiff the validity of  
the transfer of said note, according  
to the statute in such case made and  
provided.

Attest: P. J. CHISOLM,  
October 14, 1851. Clerk.  
**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
St. Clair County.  
Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd  
Monday in December, 1851.  
THIS day came Amanda Lister,  
administratrix of the Estate of  
Theodore M. Lister, deceased, by  
her Attorney, Grant Hewitt, and  
filed her petition in writing, pray-  
ing the court to compel Samuel  
Reed, administrator of the Estate  
of James C. Reed, deceased, late  
of said county, to convey to the  
said Amanda Lister, administra-  
trix, as aforesaid, titles to the fol-  
lowing land, lying in said county,  
to-wit: the east half of the south  
east quarter of section fourteen,  
township fourteen, range five, east,  
in the Huntsville Land District,  
which land the said Jas. C. Reed,  
deceased, seized of in fee, and did in  
his lifetime by bond under seal, bind  
himself to convey to the said Theo-  
dore M. Lister, titles to the same.

The said Samuel Reed has been  
appointed by the Probate Court of  
said county, and is now adminis-  
trator of the Estate of the said Jas.  
C. Reed, who departed this life  
without making titles to said land;  
it is therefore ordered and decreed  
by this court that a term of this  
court be held on the fourth Mon-  
day in March next, at which said  
petition will be heard and deter-  
mined, and it is further ordered by  
the court that notice of the same,  
and of the time and place of hear-  
ing said petition be published once



# Jacksonville

# Republican

Vol. 16.—No. 4.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. H. CALDWELL.

At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. Advertisers to give notice at the end of the year and wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

## LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.

March, 5, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February 26,

W. B. MARTIN,

DESIRE no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

William Acklen,

AND

William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and J. HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.

December, 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON, R. W. COBB,

THOMASON & COBB,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHTON, Ala., April, '51.

Grant Hewitt,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

ASHTON, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

Will attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 13, 1851.

Whalley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

G. C. WHALLEY, January 5, '52.

G. C. ELLIS.

Martin & Forney,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.

WM. B. FORNEY.

We were seriously thinking of indulging in a friendly chat with our readers about "money matters"—of telling them how hard the times were, how scarce money was, how little of it we were receiving from them, how much we needed it—of stating that our office rent, the wages of our compositors and pressmen, paper-makers and all, had to be paid—that our family expenses were heavy, with wood at 3 to \$4 per cord, pork \$6, butter and eggs 20 cents, meal 50 to 75 Flour 7 to \$9 per barrel, &c. &c. servants hire high, to say nothing of all kinds of taxes—and, then, of gently insinuating to our patrons that our reliance was upon them, to them we looked for help to enable us to meet the demands upon us, indulging in the confident hope that the (one and all) would remember the Printer's wants, and supply them, by the payment of the several little accounts due him.

We had it all arranged in our "mind's eye"—this confidential chat with our readers—but our native and invincible diffidence got, as usual, the better of us—and it has all "vanished into thin air."

Such was, we repeat, our intention; but, as we have been prevented from doing so for the reason just mentioned, we give to our readers, instead, the following little waif floating upon the wide ocean of newspaperdom. There is a moral in it, which we leave to each one's ingenuity to discover, and apply:

Small Debts:

OR, WHAT FIVE DOLLARS PAID.

Mr. Herriot was sitting in his office, one day, when a lad entered, and handed him a small slip of paper. It was a bill for five dollars, due to his shoemaker, a poor man who lived in the next square.

"Tell Mr. Grant, that I will settle this soon. It isn't just convenient to-day."

The boy retired.

Now, Mr. Herriot had a \$5 bill in his pocket; but he felt as if he couldn't part with it. He didn't like to be entirely out of money.

So, acting from this impulse, he had sent the boy away. Very still sat Mr. Herriot for the next five minutes; yet his thoughts were busy. He was not altogether satisfied with himself. The shoemaker was a poor man, and needed his money as soon as earned—he was not unadvised of this fact.

"I almost wish I had sent him the \$5," said Mr. Herriot, at length half aloud. "He wants it worse than I do."

He mused still farther.

"The fact is," he at length exclaimed, starting up, "it's Grant's money, and not mine, and what is more, he shall have it."

So saying, Herriot took up his hat and left his office.

"Did you get the money, Charles?" said Grant, as his boy entered the shop. There was a good deal of earnestness in the shoemaker's tone.

"No sir," replied the lad.

"Didn't get the money?"

"No sir."

"Wasn't Mr. Herriot in?"

"Yes, sir; but he said it wasn't convenient to-day."

"Oh, dear! I'm sorry!" came from the shoemaker, in a depressed voice.

A woman was sitting in Grant's shop when the boy came in; she had now risen, and was leaning on the counter; a look of disappointment was in her face.

"It can't be helped, Mrs. Lee," said Grant, "I was sure of getting the money from him. Never disappointed me before. Call in to-morrow, and I will try and have it for you."

The woman looked troubled as well as disappointed.

Slowly she turned away and left the shop. A few minutes after her departure Herriot came in, after some words of apology, paid the bill.

"Ran and get this bill changed into silver for me," said the shoemaker, to his boy, the moment his customer had departed.

"Now," said he, as soon as the silver was placed in his hands, "take two dollars to Mrs. Lee, and three to Mr. Weaver across the street. Tell Mr. Weaver that I am obliged to him for having loaned it to me this morning, and sorry that I hadn't as much in the house when he sent for it an hour ago."

"I wish I had it, Mrs. Elden."

But I assure you that I have not," said Mr. Weaver, the tailor. "I paid out the last dollar just before you came in. But call in to-morrow and you shall have the money, to a certainty."

"But what am I to do to-day? I haven't a cent to bless myself

with; and I owe, so much to the grocer's, where I deal, that he won't trust me for anything more."

The tailor looked troubled, and the woman lingered. Just at this moment the shoemaker's boy entered.

"Here are the three dollars Mr. Grant borrowed of you this morning," said the lad. "He says he's sorry he hadn't the money when you sent for it awhile ago."

How the faces of the tailor and his needlewoman brightened instantly, as if a gleam of sunshine had penetrated the room.

"Here is just the money I owe you," said the former, in a cheerful voice, and he handed the woman the three dollars he had received. A moment after and he was alone, but with the glad face of the poor woman, whose need he had been able to supply, distinct before him.

Of the three dollars received by the needle woman, two went to the grocer, on account of her debt to him, half a dollar was paid to an old and needy colored woman who had earned it by scrubbing, and who was waiting for Mrs. Weaver's return from the tailor to get her due, and thus be able to provide an evening and morning's meal for herself and children. The other half dollar was paid to the baker when he called towards evening to leave the accustomed loaf. Thus the poor needle woman had been able to discharge four debts, and, at the same time, re-establish her credit with the grocer and baker, from whom came the largest portion of the food consumed in her little family.

And now let us follow Mrs. Lee. On her arrival at home, empty handed, from her visit to the shoemaker, who owed her \$2 for work, she found a young girl, in whose pale face were marks of suffering and care, awaiting her return.

The girl's countenance brightened as she came in, but there was no answering brightness in the countenance of Mrs. Lee, who immediately said—

"I'm very sorry, Herriot, but Mr. Grant put me off until to-morrow. He said he hadn't a dollar in the house."

The girl's disappointment was very great for the smile she had forced into life instantly faded, and, succeeded by a look of deep distress.

"Do you want the money very badly?" asked Mrs. Lee, in a low, half-choked voice, for the sudden change in the girl's manner had affected her.

"O, yes, ma'am, very badly. I left Mary wrapped up in my thick shawl, and a blanket wound all a round her feet to keep them warm, but she was coughing dreadfully from the cold air of the room."

"Hav'n't you a fire?" asked Mrs. Lee in a quick surprised tone.

"We have no coal. It was to buy coal that I wanted the money."

Mrs. Lee struck her hands together, and an expression of pain was about passing her lips, when the door of the room opened, and the shoemaker's boy came in.

"Here are two dollars. Mr. Grant sends them."

"God bless Mr. Grant!" The exclamation from Mrs. Lee was involuntary.

On the part of Herriot, to whom one dollar was due, a gush of silent tears marked the effect this timely supply of money produced. She received her portion, and, without trusting her voice with words, hurried away to supply the pressing want at home.

A few doors from the residence of Mrs. Lee lived a man who, some few months before had become involved in trouble with an evil disposed person, and had been forced to defend himself by means of the law.

He had employed Herriot to do what was requisite in the case, for which service the charge was \$5. The bill had been rendered a few days before, and the man, who was poor, felt very anxious to pay it.

He had the money all made up to within a dollar. That dollar, Mrs. Lee owed him, and she had promised to give it to him during this day; for hours he had waited expecting her to come in; but now had nearly given her up. There was another little bill of three dollars which had been sent in to him, and he had just concluded to go and pay that, when Mrs. Lee called with the balance of the money, one dollar, which she had received from the shoemaker, Grant.

Half an hour later, and the pocket book of Mr. Herriot was no longer empty. His client had called and paid his bill. The five dollars had come back to him.

Kossuth on State Sovereignty.

We copy from the Washington papers the following portion of Kossuth's speech at the Congressional Dinner. "It is an eloquent and forcible tribute to the principle of State sovereignty, and it is to be hoped that it may not be without effect upon the minds of his Northern admirers.—Mer.

Sir, As once Cincinnatus the Epirote stood among the Senators of Rome, who, with an earnest word of self-conscious majesty, controlled the passions of the crowd and arrested mighty kings in their ambitious march; thus, full of admiration and of reverence, I stand amongst you, legislators of the new capital, that glorious hall of your people's majesty. The capitol of old yet stands, but the spirit has departed from it, and come over to yours, purified by the air of liberty. (Applause.) The old stands a mournful monument of the fragility of human things; yours, as a sanctuary of eternal right. The old beamed with red lustre of conquest, now darkened by oppression's gloomy night; yours beams with freedom's bright ray. The old absorbed the world by its own centralized glory; yours protects your own nation against absorption, even by itself. (Applause.) The old was awful with irresistible power; yours is glorious with having restricted it. At the view of the old, nations trembled; at the view of yours, humanity hopes. To the old, misfortune was only introduced with fettered hands to kneel at triumph conquerors' heels. To yours, the triumph of introduction is granted to unfortunate exiles invited to the honor of a seat. And where Kings and Caesars never will be hailed for their powers, might, and wealth, there the persecuted chief of a down-trodden nation is welcomed as your great Republic's guest, precisely because he is persecuted, helpless, and poor. (Great applause and cheers.) In the old, the terrible *casus belli* was the rule. In yours, protection to the oppressed, medication to ambitious oppressors, and consolation to a vanquished just cause. And, while out of the old a conquered world was ruled, you in yours provide for the common federative interests of a territory larger than the conquered world of the old. There sat men boasting their will to be the sovereign of the world; here sit men whose glory is to acknowledge the laws of nature and of nature's God, and to do what their sovereign, the people, wills. (Applause.)

Sir, there is history in these parallels. History of past ages and history of future centuries may be often recorded in few words. The small particulars to which the passion of living men clings with fervent zeal, as if the fragile fingers of men could arrest the rotation of destiny's wheel, these particulars die away; it is the issue which makes history, and that issue is always logical. There is a necessity of consequences wherever the necessity of position exists. Principles are the *Alpha*; they must be finished with *Omega*, and they will. Thus history may be told often in few words.

Before yet the heroic struggle of Greece first engaged your country's sympathy for the fate of freedom in Europe, then so far distant and now so near, Chareabund happened to be in Athens, and he heard from a miniature raised upon the Propyleum's ruins a Turkish priest in Arabic language announcing the lapse of hours to the Christians of Muevra's town. "What immense history in the small fate of a Turkish huaun crying out, 'Pray, pray! the hour is running fast, and the judgement draws near.'" [Applause.]

Sir, there is equally a history of future ages written in the honorable bestowed by you to my humble self. The first Governor of Independent Hungary, driven from his native land by Russian violence, an exile on Turkish soil, protected by a Mahometan Sultan against the blood-thirst of Christian tyrants; cast back a prisoner to far Asia by diplomacy, rescued from his Asiatic prison by America crossing the Atlantic, charged with the hopes of Europe's oppressed nations; pleading, a poor exile, (tremendous applause,) before the people of this great Republic, his down-trodden country's wrongs and its intimate connection with the fate of the European continent, and, with the boldness of a just cause, claiming religion to be raised to a law of nations, [good! good!] and to see not

only the boldness of the poor exile forgiven but see him consoled by the sympathy of millions, encouraged by individuals, associations, meetings, cities, and States, supported by operative aid and greeted by Congress and by Government as the nation's guest; honored, not of generosity, with that that man received them out, of gratitude with honors such as no potentate ever can receive, and this banquet here, and the feast which I have to thank you for, indeed, sir, there is a lesson for all men in all these things.

Their moral, their political, their theological, consequences of principles, which are the foundation of these facts.

Sir, though I have the noble pride of my principles, and though I have the inspiration of a just cause, still I have also the consciousness of my personal humility.—(Never will I forget what is due from me to the sovereign source of my public capacity. This I owe to my nation's dignity; [good! good!] and therefore, respectfully thanking this highly distinguished assembly in my country's name, I have the boldness to say that Hungary well deserves your sympathy; that Hungary has a claim to protection because it has a claim to justice.—But, as to my own humble self, permit me humbly to express that I am well aware not to have in all these honors any personal share.—Nay, I know that even that which might seem to be personal in your toast, is only an acknowledgment of a historical fact, very instructively connected with a principle valuable and dear to every republican heart in the United States of America.

Sir, you were pleased to mention in your toast, that I am unconquered by misfortune, and unseparated by ambition. (Great applause, and cries of "No! No!") Now, it is a providential fact, that misfortune has the privilege to ennoble man's mind, and to strengthen man's character. There is a sort of natural instinct of human dignity in the heart of a man, which steels his every nerve not to bend beneath the heavy loads of great adversities. The palm-tree grows best beneath a ponderous weight. Even so the character of man. There is no merit in it. It is a law of physiology. The petty pang of small daily cares have often bent the character of men, but great misfortune seldom. There is less danger in this than in great luck. And, as ambition, I indeed never was able to understand how any body can more love ambition than liberty. But I am glad to state a historical fact as a principal demonstration of that influence which institutions exercise upon the character of nations.

We Hungarians are very fond of the principle of municipal self-government, and we have a natural horror against the principle of centralization. That fond attachment to municipal self-government, without which there is no provincial freedom possible, is a fundamental feature of our national character. We brought it with us from far Asia a thousand years ago, and we conserved it through the vicissitudes of ten centuries. No nation has perhaps so much struggled and suffered from the civilized Christian world as we, conquered by it more in seventy-five years than Rome by arms in this lot. It may be heavy, but it is not inglorious. Where the cradle of our Saviour stood, and where his divine doctrine was founded, there now another faith rules, and the whole of Europe's armed pilgrimage could not avert this fate from that sacred spot, nor stop the rushing waves of Islamism, absorbing the Christian empire of Constantine. We stopped those rushing waves. The breast of my nation proved a breakwater to them. [Bravo! Bravo!] We guard Christendom, that Luther and Calvin might reform it. [Applause.] It was a dangerous time, and the dangers of the time often placed the confidence of all my nation into one man's hand, and that confidence gave power into his hands to become ambitions.—But there was not a single instance in our history where a man honored by this confidence, had deceived his people by becoming ambitious.—[Applause.] The man out of whom Russian diplomacy succeeded to make the murderer of his nation's confidence—he never had it, but was rather regarded always with distrust. But he gained some victories when victories were the victor's chief necessity. At the head of an army, circumstances placed him in the capacity to ruin this country. But he never had the

people's confidence. So even he, in contradiction to the historical fact, was never seduced by ambition to become dangerous to his country's liberty. [Applause.] That is a remarkable fact, and yet it is not accidental, it is the logical consequence of the influence of institutions upon the national character. Our nation, through all its history, was educated in the school of municipal self-government, and in such a country ambition having no field, has also no place in man's character.

The truth of this doctrine, becomes yet more illustrated by a quite contrary historical fact in France. Whatever have been the changes of government in that great country—and many they have been, to be sure—we have seen a Convention, a Directorate, Consuls, and one Consul, and an Emperor, and the Restoration, and the Citizen King, and the Republic; through all these different experiments centralization was the fundamental tone of the institutions of France—powers always centralized; omnipotence always vested somewhere. And, remarkable indeed! France has never yet raised one single man to the seat of power who has not sacrificed his country's freedom to his personal ambition! [Great applause.]

It is sorrowful, indeed, but it is natural. It is in the garden of centralization where the venomous plant of ambition thrives. I dare confidently affirm, that in your great country there exists not a single man through whose brains has ever passed the thought that he would wish to raise the seat of his ambition upon the ruins of your country's liberty. If he could.—Such a wish is impossible in the United States. [Applause.] Institutions react upon the character of nations. He who sows wild will reap storm. History is the revelation of Providence. The Almighty rules by eternal laws not only the material but the moral world; and every law is a principle, and every principle is a law. Men as well as nations are endowed with free will to choose a principle, but that once chosen the consequences must be abided.

With self-government is freedom, and with freedom is justice and patriotism. With centralization is ambition, and with ambition dwells despotism. Happy your great country, sir, for being so warmly addicted to that great principle of self-government. Upon this foundation your father's raised a home to freedom more glorious than the world has ever seen. Upon this foundation you have developed it to a living wonder. Happy your great country, sir, that it was selected by the blessing of the Lord to prove the glorious practicability of a federative union of many sovereign States, all conserving their State rights and their self-government, and yet united in one—every star beaming with its own lustre, but all together one constellation on mankind's canopy. [Great applause and cheers.]

Upon this foundation your free country has grown to a prodigious power in a surprisingly brief period of time. An attractive power in that your fundamental principle. You have conquered by it more in seventy-five years than Rome by arms in this lot. It may be heavy, but it is not inglorious. Where the cradle of our Saviour stood, and where his divine doctrine was founded, there now another faith rules, and the whole of Europe's armed pilgrimage could not avert this fate from that sacred spot, nor stop the rushing waves of Islamism, absorbing the Christian empire of Constantine. We stopped those rushing waves. The breast of my nation proved a breakwater to them. [Bravo! Bravo!] We guard Christendom, that Luther and Calvin might reform it. [Applause.] It was a dangerous time, and the dangers of the time often placed the confidence of all my nation into one man's hand, and that confidence gave power into his hands to become ambitious.—But there was not a single instance in our history where a man honored by this confidence, had deceived his people by becoming ambitious.—[Applause.] The man out of whom Russian diplomacy succeeded to make the murderer of his nation's confidence—he never had it, but was rather regarded always with distrust. But he gained some victories when victories were the victor's chief necessity. At the head of an army, circumstances placed him in the capacity to ruin this country. But he never had the

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## POETRY.

### Reuben and Phoebe.

In Manchester a maiden dwelt,  
Her name was Phoebe Brown,  
Her cheeks were red, her hair was  
black,  
And she was considered by good  
Juges to be by all odds the best  
Looking girl in town.

Her eyes were nearly seventeen,  
Her eyes were sparkling bright,  
A very lovely girl she was,  
And for about a year and a half  
there had been a young man paying  
attention to her by the name of  
Reuben Wright.

Now Reuben was a nice young man  
As any in the town,  
And Phoebe loved him very dear,  
But on account of his being ob-  
liged to work for a living, he could  
never make himself agreeable to  
old Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Her cruel parents were resolved  
Another she should wed,  
A rich old miser in the place,  
And old Brown frequently de-  
clared that rather than have his  
daughter marry Reuben Wright  
he'd sooner knock him in the head.

But Phoebe's heart was brave and  
strong,  
She feared not parents frowns,  
And as for Reuben Wright, so bold,  
I've heard him say more than  
fifty times that (with the exception  
of Phoebe) he didn't care a cent for  
the whole race of Browns.

So Phoebe Brown and Reuben  
Wright  
Determined they would marry;  
Three weeks ago, last Tuesday night  
They started for old Parson Wheel-  
er's, determined to be united in the  
holy bands of matrimony, though  
it was tremendous dark, and rained  
like the Old Harry.

But Captain Brown was wide  
awake,  
He loaded up his gun,  
And then pursued the loving pair;  
He overtook 'em when they'd got  
about half way to the Parson's,  
and then Reuben and Phoebe start-  
ed off upon the run.

Old Brown then took a deadly aim  
Towards young Reuben's head,  
But oh! it was a bleeding shame,  
He made a mistake and shot his  
only daughter, and had the un-  
speakable anguish of seeing her  
drop right down stone dead.

Then anguish filled young Reuben's  
heart,  
And vengeance crazed his brain,  
He drew an awful knife-knife out  
And plunged it into old Brown  
about fifty or sixty times, so that it's  
very doubtful about his ever coming  
too again.

The briny drops from Reuben's  
eyes  
In torrents poured down,  
He yielded up the ghost and died,  
And in this melancholy and  
heart-rending manner terminates  
the history of Reuben and Phoebe,  
and likewise old Captain Brown.

From the Protestant Churchman.  
**Moral Cosmetics.**  
Ye who would have your features  
flourid,  
Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unwrinkled  
forehead,  
From age's devastations horrid,  
Adopt this plan;  
Twill make, in climate cold or tor-  
rid,  
A hale old man.

Avoid in youth luxuriant diet;  
Restrain the passions' lawless riot;  
Devoted to domestic quiet,  
Be wisely gay;  
So shall ye, spite of age's fiat,  
Resist decay.

Seek not in Mammon's worship  
pleasure,  
But find your richest, dearest treas-  
ure,  
In God, his word, his work, not  
leisure!  
The mind, not sense,  
Is the sole scale by which to meas-  
ure  
Your opulence.

This is the solace, this the science,  
Life's purest, sweetest, best appli-  
ance,  
That disappoints no man's reliance,  
Whate'er his state;  
But challenges with calm defiance,  
Time, fortune, fate.

How long did Adam remain in  
Paradise before he sinned? asked  
an admirable cara sposa of her  
oring husband. Tell he got a  
wife, answered the husband calm-  
ly.

Seventy-three political journals  
have been suspended in France  
since the 2d of December.

## JOB PRINTING.

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
—SUCH AS—  
Pamphlets, Circulars, Hand Bills,  
Bill Heads, Legal Blanks,  
Blank Notes, Business Cards,  
Labels, &c. &c. Visiting Cards,  
Ac. &c. &c. neatly and expeditiously ex-  
ecuted at the office of the "REPUBLICAN,"  
Jacksonville, Alabama.

## JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned having  
taken the Tavern recently  
occupied by A. Cantrell,  
on the south-east corner of the pub-  
lic square in Jacksonville, respect-  
fully informs the public generally,  
that he is prepared for the accom-  
modation of regular boarders and  
transient customers. It is his pur-  
pose, that his table shall at all times  
be supplied with the best that the  
country affords. His stables shall  
also have an abundant supply of  
provisions, and be provided with  
prompt and attentive ostlers. No  
effort or expense shall be spared  
on his part for the comfort and con-  
venience of his customers, and to  
render his house worthy of exten-  
sive patronage.

C. SUBLETT.

Oct. 14, 1851.

## LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.

THE undersig-  
ned will dispose of  
his valuable Tract  
of Land, well improved; improve-  
ments in good order; containing  
Two Hundred Acres, more or less,  
lying on the Tallapoosa River, in  
Benton county, ten miles from Ar-  
bacoochee, and ten miles from Rob-  
inson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's  
Tools, one hundred Barrels of iron,  
Stock Hogs, cattle and Sheep p.—  
Call and see before you lose a first  
rate bargain.

HIRAM BAIRD.

September 16, 1851.—t.

**John H. Crawford,**  
HAS removed his shop to  
Brock's new building, one  
door South of Crown Office,  
where he is prepared to furnish the public  
with every article in his line, put up in the  
most elegant, durable and fashionable  
style.

All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries,  
Tables of all kinds, single, or in sets; Cen-  
tral Tables, with or without Marble, Slabs,  
Ottomans, Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every  
article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be fur-  
nished upon the shortest notice.  
All repairing shall be neatly done.  
Send in your orders.

April 23, 1851.

**Cabinet Making.**  
**Chapel R. Lester,**  
IS prepared to execute all  
work in his line in the most du-  
rable, reliable, neat, taste and fashion-  
able style. Considering himself permanently  
settled in life, he assures the public that his work  
shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or  
quality of materials and construction; neither  
will it be underpriced by any other workman  
in the city. He is thankful to those  
who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes  
to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons  
wishing to purchase Furniture will please call  
and suit themselves in quality and price. His  
shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's  
Carriage shop.

April 23, 1851.

**Wanted.**

I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet mak-  
er. One of steady habits, who is a good work-  
man, will be furnished with permanent employ-  
ment on liberal terms.

April 23, 1851.

**C. F. LESTER.**

**WASHINGTON HALL.**  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
THE undersigned, anxious to render the  
above establishment every way ac-  
ceptable to the travelling public, has re-  
cently made many alterations in the house,  
with a view to the promotion of the com-  
fort of those who may favor him with their  
patronage. Mr. Geo. R. Frazier, formerly  
of the United States, and late of the Bag-  
le & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has  
been secured as Superintendent. It is his  
intention to spare neither expense nor ex-  
ertion to make the Washington Hall de-  
servedly popular.

JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR.

Geo. R. FRAZIER, Supl.  
N. B. The above house will always fur-  
nish dinner to the passengers from Macon  
at 3 o'clock, P. M.

April 15, '51.

**JOHN WHITING**

**TALLAPPOSA & WHITING.**  
Commission Merchants,  
MOBILE, ALABAMA.  
WILL make lib-  
eral advances to  
merchants, and  
pay for Goods,  
and Bales, Ac. at cash prices.  
Mobile, January 21, 1851.

**HILBURN HOUSE.**

**Wm. McNamee, (Proprietor.)**  
N. B. No drumming for passengers at  
this House; a competent person  
will be at the Cars to take charge of all  
Baggage pointed out to him.  
No Omnibus runs to this House, the dis-  
tance being less than 100 yards. In bad  
weather, a Carriage will convey our pas-  
sengers to and from the Rail Road.

Rome, Ga., Nov. 20 1851.

**Alexander & Trammell,**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
Rome, Georgia.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and post-  
ed by John Reaves, be-  
fore M. O. Elston, Esq.,  
a certain Stray mouse-colored mare  
mule, about eight years old, eleven  
hands high, heavy built, some  
white spots supposed to be marks  
of a saddle on each side of the  
back, this 8th January, 1852.

A. WOODS, J. of P.  
Jan. 13, 1852.

## ROME DIRECTORY.

### Watch, Clock

### JEWELRY STORE.

MR. T. S. WOOD, has just re-  
ceived a fine assortment of Gold  
and Silver Watches of every grade  
and price. Also, an assortment  
of CLOCKS, which will positive-  
ly be sold at such prices as must induce persons  
in need, to buy.  
He can say that a better and more extensive  
assortment of JEWELRY, has never been ex-  
hibited in this city; and he feels that if it shall  
be examined and priced, the inducements to pur-  
chase, will be irresistible.  
Repairing done promptly and neatly.  
March 11, 1851.—1y.

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSBROOK,

J. W. M. BERRIEN,

OSGOOD, ALSBROOK & Co.,

No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.,

DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of  
all kinds—Roots and Shoes, and a  
general assortment for Ladies and gentle-  
men. Books, Stationery and Fancy Stuf-  
f—Music, PIANO FORTES,  
&c. &c. All orders for Books promptly  
filled.

April 15, 1y.

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a  
splendid Stock of New Style Spring  
Goods, which were bought low for cash,  
and will be sold for a small profit—our as-  
sortment of Spring dress Goods is large  
and well selected, and we think will please  
any who may favour us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY.

April 15, 1y.

### BLACK & COBB,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots,  
Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware  
and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

A large Stock of Groceries always on  
hand at the lowest cash prices.

Store under the Millburn House near the  
Depot, Rome, Ga.

April 15, 1y.

### NEW STORE.

STEVENSON & DUNAN.

HAVE located near the Rail Road De-  
pot, in the new Brick Building, a few  
doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are  
receiving a large

Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods—  
Atso, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery,  
Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs,  
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope  
that our friends and the public generally  
will favour us with a call.

Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

### BATTEY,

Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large  
Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemi-  
cals of WARRANTED PURITY.

Also, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sach  
Glass, Physicians' Shop Furniture, Surgi-  
cal and Dental Instruments &c.

Garden Seed, Onion Sets, Northern  
Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass  
and Millet in their appropriate seasons.

Sand Plaster. Gypsum and ground Bones.  
Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.

April 15.

### WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. H. McNamee,

KEEPS constantly on hand a good  
Stock of WATCHES and JEW-  
ELRY of the latest patterns and finest  
quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order,  
and goods and work warranted.

Depot Square, East side of Broad  
St., Rome, Ga. March 11, '51.

### Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly en-  
gaged in the manufacture of  
CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BEGGIES,  
&c., and will also make or repair,  
according to order, in the neatest  
and most durable manner all work  
in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a  
larger number of superior work-  
men than usual in the up country.

WILLIAM WIMPEY.

His shop is on the west side of  
Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851.

### GRANITE STORE.

Johnson, Pope & Co.,

BEING thankful for the liberal patron-  
age that has heretofore been so gen-  
erally extended them, would solicit a con-  
tinuance, and invite the attention of their  
friends and the public generally, that they  
are now receiving and opening a

Large and well selected Stock of Goods,  
and would ask that for beauty and taste  
their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest styles  
Ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins,  
Ginghams, Borgees, Tissues, Crep De  
Paris, Brocade, Coutil, Prints &c.,  
with a well selected Stock of Caps, Calicoes,  
Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their Stock of  
Gent' Dress Goods cannot fail to suit  
buyers. Their assortment of Hardware  
Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and  
Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings,  
cannot be equalled by any in Rome at this  
time. They do not hang out their sign,  
and say that they are selling lower than  
their neighbors, but only ask their friends  
and the public generally, to be certain, to  
give them a call before buying; and they  
promise to give them satisfaction both in  
price and quality.

They only ask, you can all make money  
by giving them a call before making your  
purchases.

April 15.

—J. J. A. N. E.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Sloan & Hawkins.

Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to  
their friends and the public generally,  
that they may be found at their old Stand,  
(the second brick building) after crossing  
the river, where they are now receiving  
their Spring and Summer Goods compris-  
ing a well selected Stock of Dry Goods,  
Groceries and Hardware.

Recollect the second Brick build-  
ing after crossing the River.

Rome, Ga., April 15, 1y.

### Fall and Winter Goods.

AT ROME, GA.

THE subscriber is constantly re-  
ceiving a fresh supply of FALL  
AND WINTER Dry Goods, which he  
will sell at a small advance on the  
Importers and Manufacturers prices.  
Persons visiting Rome to buy  
Goods will save money by calling  
(before they make their purchases)  
on

A. J. MURRAY.

Opposite Choice Hotel.

October 7, 1851.

### SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, SADDLERY, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Country Produce taken in exchange. Old  
stand, West side, Broad street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851.

### Francis M. Allen.

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

KEEPS Iron, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses,  
Baileys, Rape, Tallow, Nails, &c., &c.

Wholesale or retail.  
March 11, 1851.

12,000 lbs. BACON for sale low by  
F. M. ALLEN.

### HISTORY OF ALABAMA.

AND INCIDENTALLY OF  
Georgia and Mississippi.

FROM the earliest period, in 2  
volumes—price \$3.00—illustra-  
ted with beautiful engravings.

Mr. E. L. Woodward, of Jack-  
sonville, is my Agent for the sale  
of this work, for the counties of  
Benton and Cherokee. He has  
now on hand a large supply.

A. J. PICKETT.

October 21, 1851.

### HOKE & ABERNATHY,

ARE receiving their

Winter Stock of Goods,  
embracing a very general assort-  
ment of

### DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes,  
Hats and Caps; Sugar and Coffee,  
Blacksmith's Tools, Carriage Trim-  
mings, Rifle Guns, Sole and Upper  
Leather, Looking Glasses, Drugs and  
Medicines, Books and Stationery—  
in short, almost every article that  
is called for; which they have pur-  
chased low, and offer at a very short  
advance.

Oct. 7, 1851.—t.

### Fall and Winter Goods.

THE lowest and cheapest Goods  
at Mt. Polk, 5 miles west of  
Jacksonville.

WALKER & PETTIT.

Are now receiving their stock of  
WINTER GOODS, which con-  
sists of a general assortment of  
Dry Goods and Clothing of the lat-  
est styles, and also hats and caps,  
shoes and boots, saddles and brid-  
les, crockery and hardware, &c.  
groceries of all kinds, sugar, coffee,  
salt, molasses, cheese, mallow, whis-  
key, rum, gin and brandy—all of  
which we are determined to sell  
lower than the lowest, particularly  
in cases where the cash is hand-  
ed in.

We respectfully tender our hearty  
thanks to the public, and our  
friends for the liberal patronage  
heretofore extended to us, and ask  
a continuance.

Our stock is large, and for the  
cash we shall sell low. Times are  
hard, and money we must have.

December 2, '51.

### MORRIS MILLS.

THE above named mills, situat-  
ed 14 miles South of Jackson-  
ville, near the Tallapoosa River, are  
now in excellent order; and such is  
the completeness and finish of  
the machinery, that the Flour man-  
ufactured will compare favorably  
with any in the Southern country.  
The unprecedented drought of the  
present season has sufficiently pro-  
ven the water to be unfailing, and  
none need fear disappointment.

The Saw mill is also in excellent  
working order, and bills for every  
description of lumber can be filled  
at all times. Flour of excellent  
quality, manufactured at this mill,  
will be kept constantly on deposit  
for sale at Jacksonville, Oxford,  
Tallapoosa, and also at Ashville, St.  
Clair county. E. G. MORRIS.

October 28, 1851.

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale  
his tract of land, containing  
117 acres of fractional Section 31,  
Township 15, Range 12, east, lying  
on Tallapoosa River, about 28 miles  
south east of Jacksonville. About  
30 acres, mostly bottom land, is  
cleared and in a fine state of cul-  
tivation. The soil is of excellent  
quality, easily cultivated, and well  
adapted to the cultivation of cotton,  
wheat and corn. The land is also  
well watered, and in a tolerable  
state of improvement.

Persons wishing to purchase  
such a piece can obtain a bargain  
by prompt payment.

J. P. McFEE.

July 22, 1851.

### LAND WARRANT.

EIGHTY Acre LAND WAR-

RANT, for sale—inquire at  
George Stipe's Store, Jacksonville.

## WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1851.

**John H. Murphy's**  
Fire-proof Cotton Warehouse and Close  
Storage.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in re-  
turning his thanks to his old friends,  
and the public generally, for the  
liberal patronage rendered during the many years  
he has been engaged in the Cotton Warehouse  
and Commission Business in this city, and by his  
usual strict attention to all business matters en-  
trusted to his care, trusts to merit a continuance  
of the same.

This season he is building a new brick COT-  
TON WAREHOUSE, strictly Fire-proof, on  
Bloss street, opposite to his present warehouse,  
capable of holding Eight Thousand Bales of  
Cotton, all under cover, with his present  
Warehouse, will enable him to put under cover  
from weather about

TWENTY THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON  
securely and apart from each other, the risk  
of one hundred loss, those who have large crops  
and do not wish to insure against fire, can divide  
the risk, if they choose, by having half the crop  
stored in such Warehouse. His Warehouses  
are situated in the business part of the city,  
afford facilities and conveniences both to the  
Planter and the Broker in the sale and purchase  
of cotton, not equalled by any other Warehouse  
in the city—particularly in time of freshet, and  
bad weather generally.

Cotton consigned to him by the Rail Road  
will have immediate attention, and be loaded to  
the Warehouse from the Rail Road Depot free  
of any charge to the planter.

Believing this to be the best market for the  
planter to sell their Cotton, he will give his  
personal attention to all Cotton placed  
with him for sale. At the same time will make  
liberal cash advances to those who prefer ship-  
ping their cotton to his friends in Mobile and  
New Orleans. He also calls the attention of  
those who wish to make articles of BAGGING  
AND ROPE to his large stock, being all made  
expressly to order and warranted.

JOHN H. MURPHY.

Montgomery, Ala., October 14, 1851.

### PRO ELONG PUBLICO.

McMichael & Rheinhardt,

HAVE estab-  
lished a LIVE-  
STOCK YARD.

In the Town of Jacksonville, on the  
East side of the public square, and  
adjoining to Cantrell's Tavern Lot.  
They will keep constantly on hand,  
Saddles and Harness Horses, Car-  
riages, Buggies and Hacks, for the  
convenience of the public. They have  
attentive hostlers, and will  
themselves spare no pains to give  
every satisfaction to those who may  
favor them with their patronage.

Valuable Town Lots for Sale

AT OXFORD, ALA.

ANY person wishing to purchase  
a Lot in the village of Oxford,  
Ala., either for a residence or busi-  
ness, can be accommodated, on the  
most reasonable terms, both as to  
location, price and payment by mak-  
ing application to the undersig-  
ned. Oxford is a flourishing town,  
in a healthy location, situated im-  
mediately on the SELMA RAILROAD;  
and when the road is completed,  
will be an important point of trade  
—the depot is situated on the  
square.